

and both of them spent a time half hour waiting the denouement, for there was present the fear that something might slip and a bomb might be discharged.

Other arrests will follow those made at the Cathedral and in East Sixty-seventh Street. Detectives are shadowing many men known to be members of Anarchist groups. Inspector Faurot hopes to solve several recent bomb mysteries.

Polignani believes that Abarno and Carbone made and planted the bombs which were exploded in St. Patrick's Cathedral and in front of St. Alphonsus's Church in West Broadway on the 19th of last October. It is not known whether he got a lift on the man who placed a lighted bomb in Centre Street Police Court.

Following the bomb outrages of last October Commissioner Woods sent for Capt. Tunney. Capt. Tunney was told it was up to him to land the bomb makers.

He started in by looking over a number of young Italian policemen, for it was plain that the anarchists were Italians. After careful elimination he finally selected Polignani, who was just out of the school of recruits, but extremely quick and resourceful, to join the anarchist camp.

Polignani was put under the tutelage of half a dozen old, experienced detectives, with Capt. Tunney directing his training. After a month of instruction Polignani was turned loose with money in his pockets.

SENT SPY TO JOIN BRESCI GROUP.

Capt. Tunney, from reports, had previously decided that the most dangerous organization of anarchists in the city was the Bresci group, named after the assassin of King Humbert of Italy. This group had headquarters at No. 301 East One Hundred and Sixth Street. Polignani wandered into the Harlem Little Italy one day in December and for a time was lost to the Police Department.

After a time Capt. Tunney got word, through prearranged sources, that Polignani had become a figure of some importance in the Harlem and downtown cafes frequented by Italian Anarchists. Then came the information that Polignani had joined the Bresci group.

The policeman has had no opportunity to make extended reports, but it is known that he picked Abarno and young Carbone as the most active and dangerous spirits in the group. The Bresci Anarchists called themselves "individualists," not being bound by any vote or action of the entire body, but privileged to do as they pleased, either singly or in groups of two or three, without consulting their fellows.

The plot to blow up the Cathedral and follow with attacks on Carnegie, the Rockefeller and Vanderbilt was conceived during the early part of February. Abarno and Carbone knew in a general way that the Communists were declared in Paris in March, 1911, and they determined to make their fatal blow in their reign of terror a sort of anniversary celebration of that period of lawlessness and rapine. The revolution was declared on March 16, 1911, but Abarno and Carbone picked March 9 as the date.

However, whether accidentally or not, this happens to be an anniversary date of interest to Anarchists. On March 2, 1906, Lazarus Averbuch, a young Anarchist, was shot and killed in Chicago by George M. Shipley, then Chief of Police. Averbuch went to Shipley's home and headed the Chief of Police a note at the front door. Shipley declared that Averbuch drew a knife and he shot in self-defense. The Chief of Police was acquitted of the charge of murdering Averbuch and died in an insane asylum.

HOW CARBONE MADE THE BOMBS.

Carbone started manufacturing the bombs two weeks ago. He assembled his materials in the room he occupied in a flat in East Sixty-seventh Street, but there was no privacy and the work was dangerous. He went with Abarno and rented a furnished room in the home of Frank Croci, a four-story old fashioned building at No. 1241 Third Avenue, near Seventy-seventh Street.

There he filled two one-pound cans that had contained solvent grease with powdered sugar, black antimony and chloride of perch. He replaced the covers on the cans and bored a hole through each cover, into which he inserted a short fuse made of paper and black powder cord. Then he fastened, by means of heavy wire, to each can eight steel bars, each 3 inches long, and as many steel nuts and bolts as he could squeeze between the bars. These were to act as projectiles when the bombs exploded.

Carbone completed the bomb Sunday evening and delivered it to Abarno who took it to No. 201 East One Hundred and Sixth Street. Polignani sent word to Capt. Tunney that the first explosion was to happen in the Cathedral on Tuesday morning close to the spot where the explosion occurred five months ago.

Capt. Tunney and Commissioner Woods laid their plans yesterday afternoon. They wanted Abarno to light the bomb because the penalty for having a bomb in one's possession is not heavy. But lighting a bomb with intent to cause damage to property and loss of life is a very serious offense.

Realizing that if the bomb went off the Police Department would be dissatisfied, it was determined to take no chances. That is the reason why there were six detectives scattered along the 700 worshippers in the Cathedral at 7 o'clock mass to-day.

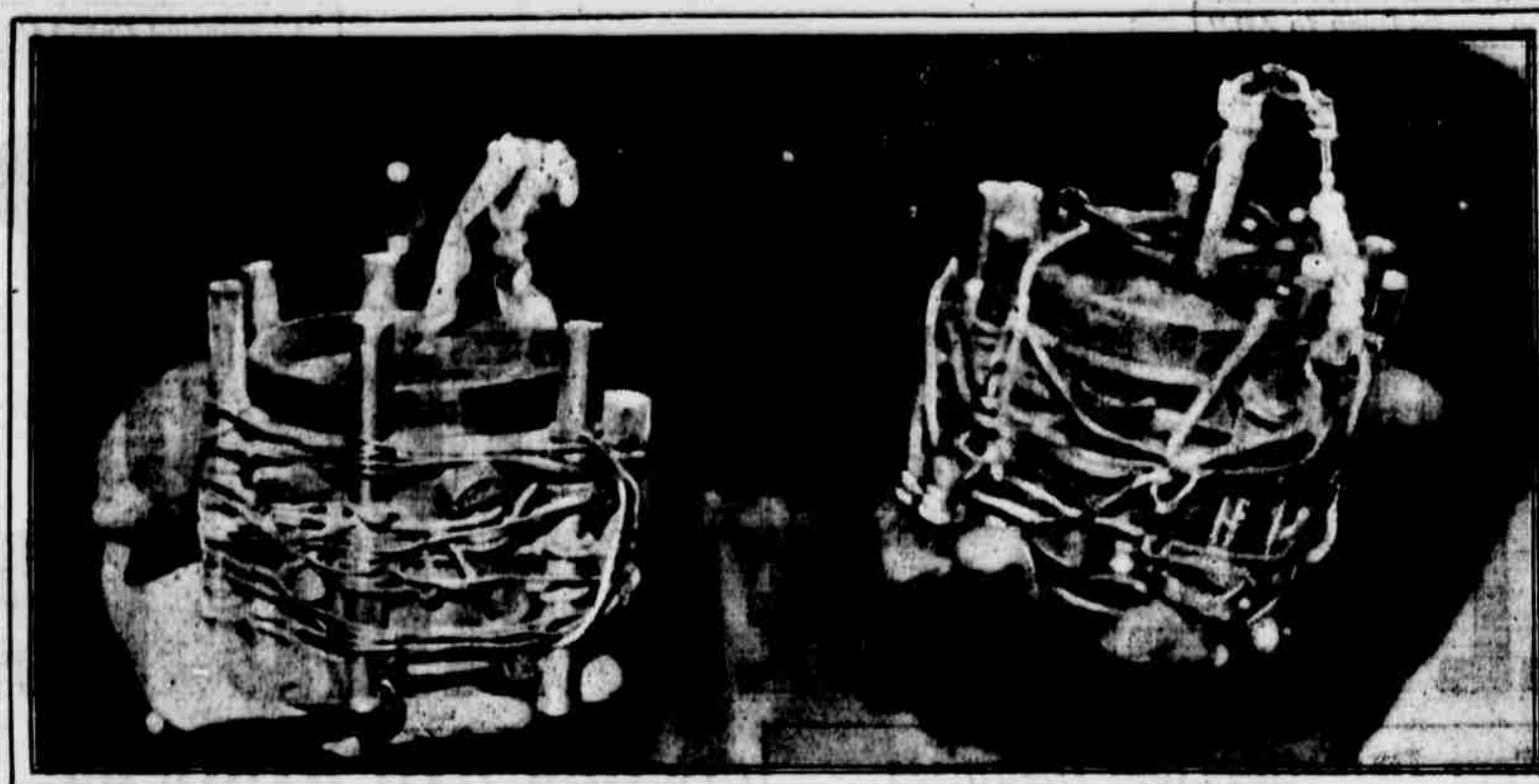
Supt. George Barnet, wearing a white wig, white whiskers, a long frock coat and gold rimmed eyeglasses, was stationed at the head of the north aisle as an usher. Detectives Walsh and Starrett, disguised as workmen in a manner that would have defied detection, were in the vestibule with mops, brooms and pails of water. All along the north aisle, in which Polignani reported that the bomb would probably be placed, detectives were stationed.

Detectives Finelli and Murphy, disguised as laborers, trailed Abarno and the supposed Baldo from East One Hundred and Sixth Street down to the Cathedral. Abarno carried both bombs under his coat. A block away from the Cathedral Abarno lit a cigar.

Reaching the Cathedral Abarno with a word to Baldo entered. When left alone Polignani gave a quick signal to the two detectives in the vestibule and they passed the sign along to Barnet that the man approaching the north aisle had the bombs. Barnet started down the aisle ahead of Abarno. Right behind the anarchist were Finelli and Murphy. They slipped into a pew. Two pews over from them were Detectives Gray and Correll. All the detectives in the great edifice knew that the moment was at hand for success or failure.

Abarno slipped into a pew near the back of the church, placed a bomb under the seat and stepped out into the aisle again. For the first time the detectives realized that he had two bombs. They hadn't figured on two, but determined to act as developments required.

Two Bombs Placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral Prevented From Exploding by Police on Guard



THE BOMBS
(Specially Photographed by an Evening World Photographer.)

Abarno moved down the aisle toward the altar about fifteen feet, entered another pew, placed the second bomb under the seat and applied the lighted end of his cigar to the fuse. Then he slipped out, turned toward the rear of the church and started out, intending to light the fuse of the first bomb as he passed by.

His every movement had been observed. As he turned his back to the altar Finelli, Murphy, Gray and Correll jumped on him. Abarno resisted but was overcome without difficulty. As he was struggling Barnet stepped to the lighted bomb and snuffed out the lighted end of the fuse between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand. The fuse was timed to burn about half a minute.

All the detectives inside the church started toward the scene of the capture of Abarno. Walsh and Starrett, in their guise of scrubwomen, leaped on and held Polignani, who, to keep up his pretense of being an Anarchist, resisted furiously.

Although there was a great deal of excitement in the rear of the church the priest celebrating the mass paid no attention to the tumult, and those worshippers who looked around, being unaware of the seriousness of the affair, resumed their prayers, thinking there had been some sort of a minor disturbance. The detectives and their captives left the church as rapidly as possible and boarded taxicabs waiting around the corner.

As soon as the arrests were made at the Cathedral word was sent to detectives watching Carbone's home in East Sixty-seventh Street and he was arrested. The three prisoners and the bombs were taken to Headquarters where Inspector Faurot, Capt. Tunney and Assistant District Attorney Arthur Train questioned the men. Abarno and Carbone were as yet in ignorance of the identity of their supposed fellow conspirator Baldo.

Owen Egan, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, after examination of the bombs said that one weighed 3 1/2 and the other 3 1/3 pounds. The heavier bomb was an instrument, he said, of certain death and destruction, because the top was securely fastened with cord and clothes hooks and the explosive contents were in an airtight receptacle.

The cover of the other bomb was not so securely fastened and the explosive power would not have been sufficient to propel the bolts, nuts and slugs. Commissioner Woods, in discussing the arrests, said that the credit belongs to a group of enthusiastic young policemen, who, under the guidance of Capt. Tunney, have worked for weeks on a very difficult task. He had the highest praise for Polignani, who lived in constant danger of assassination should a suspicion of his real mission reach his Anarchist associates.

In trailing the men the police found that Abarno and Carbone had visited many Catholic churches during the past few weeks and studied the interiors. In each case where the men visited the church the police notified the pastor that if anything unexpected should occur not to be disturbed, but to notify the congregation to remain quiet, as the church was full of detectives. Since the investigation commenced every Catholic church service where attacks were believed to be planned was attended by many detectives.

Frank Croci runs the Liberty Restaurant at No. 1241 Third Avenue and his wife rents furnished rooms on the upper three floors. Two young men rented a small room from Mrs. Croci a week ago to-day and paid a week's rent in advance. Only one remained, however. The next day he brought a trunk which he placed in the room.

This man, who answers the description of Carbone and called himself Toay, was in the room every afternoon and night up to yesterday. He had at the Third Avenue address was not slept in last night. He had performed his part of the contract when he delivered the bombs to Abarno yesterday, and last night he slept at No. 215 East Sixty-seventh Street. The trunk left at No. 1241 Third Avenue was seized by the police this afternoon.

When young Carbone was taken to Headquarters the detectives noticed that he kept his right hand in his trousers pocket. The reason was disclosed when he was compelled to show that the ends of the fingers and part of the thumb of that hand are missing and the stubs are black and scarred. Carbone said he suffered the injury to his hand in Italy when he was a young boy. The police believe that the mutilation is a memento of a bomb which exploded while he was at work on it.

District Attorney Perkins plans to bring the cases of Abarno and Carbone to the attention of the Grand Jury to-morrow if possible. The maximum penalty for placing a lighted bomb in a public building to the peril of human life is twenty-five years in prison.

CARNEGIE AND ROCKEFELLER WERE ON "REDS" DEATH LIST

(Continued From First Page)

to terrorize the priests and the nuns and the poor fools who go to church.

"This was a terrible winter for the poor. Our group decided to do something. We decided to open a campaign against the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches, then to terrorize and perhaps destroy the homes of the Rockefellers, Carnegies and some of the Vanderbilts, and finally, when we had the city terrorized, to invade the banks at the head of an army of the poor and help ourselves to the hoards of the rich.

"We fixed on St. Patrick's Cathedral as the place to start because it is the biggest Catholic Church and our demonstration there would attract so much attention. Carbone was selected to make the bomb and he bought the materials uptown.

TELLS HOW TO MAKE DEADLY BOMBS.

"He made the bomb according to directions in a book printed in Italian and circulated by the Anarchists. This book tells how to make bombs, how to get the chemicals, how to place them and how to get away.

"We had to find a quiet place to make the bombs and we walked ground around looking for furnished room signs until we found a quiet little room on the top floor, rear of No. 1341 Third Avenue. There Carbone made the bomb."

"You helped him make it," snarled the policeman-anarchist. "I helped some," admitted Abarno. "We took the materials to the room in a trunk, which we left there. Had we succeeded to-day we would have used that room as our headquarters for bomb-making. Nobody suspected us."

Abarno insisted that he had no part in the bomb explosions of last October and November. It is believed that Polignani has information that Abarno and Carbone had a hand in the church explosions of October, but that the Bronx County Court House explosion was caused by a Bronx group of Black Handers and anarchists.

The parents of Abarno came to Headquarters this afternoon, the mother much distressed and hysterical and the father stolid in his grief. They told Inspector Faurot that up to four years ago their son, who was one of eight children, had been extremely religious and had inspirations to join the priesthood. The boy's patron saint was St. Anthony, they said. So great was his religious fervor, they declared, that he used to practice flagellation and would beat his head against the walls of his home in self-imposed penance. Then "some bad fellows" got an influence over him and he became an unbeliever.

League to a syndicate of out-of-town men was announced here this afternoon by President Edward Barrow of the International League. Barrow refused to give the names of the purchasers. The stock of the local club was held by Jacob J. Stein and Judge Louis B. Hart.

DRINKS POISON IN SALOON.

Man Who Tried Suicide Believed to Be Former Bank Cashier.

A man believed because of letters in his pockets to be George W. Copley of No. 1314 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, former cashier of the Cosmopolitan Bank at Westchester and Prospect Avenues, was found suffering from iodine poisoning in a saloon at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to-day. A woman with whom he had been drinking called the attention of the bartender to him.

The man at first said he was Frank W. Wright, a banker, and gave a fictitious address. He was taken to Harlem Hospital a prisoner. Inquiry at the bank was met with the statement of W. D. Cameron, director and counsel, that Copley's employment there had ceased with a change of management Jan. 1.

Special for Tuesday
FRUIT JELLY BORDERS—These delicious borders, made of pure, crushed fruit, sugar, lemon juice, and pineapple, dipped in
Fondue Cream 10c

Special for Wednesday
ORANGE TRUFFLES—A delightful chocolate confection, coated with a clear glaze of rich sugar cream
Fondue Cream 10c

WE ALSO OFFER:
GHEMOLE CREAMED WALNUTS—This sweet is composed of deliciously flavored almonds of rich sugar cream, crushed almonds, and Ghe-mole. There are three flavors in the lot: Chocolate, Vanilla, and Maple.
24c

84 BARCLAY STREET
CLOSE 11:30 P. M. SAT. 10 P. M.
30 CORTLANDT STREET
CLOSE 11:30 P. M. SAT. 10 P. M.
FARM ROW & NASSAU ST.
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CANDY
Penny a Pound Profit
Advertised Specials are on sale at all our stores.

Midget Sticks: You remember those big, striped sticks of good old-fashioned stick candy which were exact reproductions in miniature of those delightful goodies of childhood days. These pure, wholesome, dainty sticks of deliciousness are presented in nine pleasing flavors, to the box... 15c

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BRITISH FORCES REPULSE ATTACKS SOUTH OF YPRES

Canadian Troops Especially Commended in the Report of Sir John French.

PARIS, March 2 (Associated Press).—The French War Office made to-day the following report:

"Between the sea and the Aisne the day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the southeast of St. Eloi, south of Ypres. He was repulsed by British forces.

"In Champagne, Rheims was again bombarded, about fifty shells falling in the town.

"In spite of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaulieu during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the northeast of Mesnil and to the north of Beaulieu we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the contingents of guards which made counter-attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

"In the Argonne, in the Bagatelle-Marie Theresia section, there has been mine and infantry fighting in an advance trench which we recaptured after having momentarily abandoned it. In the region of Vauquois we have progressed and held ground captured by two counter-attacks and made some prisoners.

"In the Vosges at La Chapelle we have captured trenches and gained 300 metres of ground."

LONDON, March 2 (Associated Press).—The following report from the headquarters of Sir John French, commander of the British forces in the field, was given out to-day by the Official Information Bureau:

"The enemy's activities in the neighborhood of Ypres, reported in the last communiqué, have been checked. During the last three nights patrols which have been active in front of our trenches have found that the enemy has not ventured to leave his lines.

"Early on March 1 an attack preceded by a heavy bombardment made on a portion of our line was successfully repulsed. On our left a party of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry captured a German trench with great ease.

"After killing eleven of the occupants and driving off the remainder, the trench was captured. The advantage won by us in the Vosges during the past few days have been maintained, in spite of violent counter-attacks on the part of the enemy. The French losses were especially heavy during an attack yesterday at a point east of Celles.

"In the Argonne district we have taken several trenches, capturing eighty prisoners and five mine-throwers. French attacks on Vauquois have been driven back. The advantage won by us in the Vosges during the past few days have been maintained, in spite of violent counter-attacks on the part of the enemy. The French losses were especially heavy during an attack yesterday at a point east of Celles.

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FRENCH ARE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES, THE CLAIM IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 2 (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—The German War Office to-day gave out a report on the progress of the fighting, dated March 2 and reading as follows:

"Renewed French attacks in the Champagne district have, in most cases, already been repulsed. The French were in strong force. Their losses were enormous. At some places there were hand-to-hand encounters, but in all of them we were victorious. We hold firmly our positions.

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RUSSIANS CLAIM A GAIN OF TWENTY MILES IN POLAND

Petrograd Reports German Retreat Along a Front Sixty Miles Long.

PETROGRAD, March 2 (United Press).—Along a sixty-mile battle front extending from the Vistula to Przemyśl the Germans have now been pushed back for an average distance of twenty miles, according to official reports. The retreat continues, according to dispatches from Warsaw to-day. The new German line, reaching fifty-five miles from Lypno to a point near Miawa, is being pressed back toward the Russian cities of Holsda and Thorn.

The Grand Duke has discovered unexpected weakness in the German lines north of the Vistula. To support his offensive in the Maurian Lakes region Von Hindenburg drew heavily on Gen. Franco's army around Miawa and on the German forces moving toward Jaraw through Plock.

The bulk of these forces are now massed west of the Niemez between Augustowo and the fortress of Grodno. Exhausted and floundering in swamps, their offensive has been shattered by Russian artillery commanding the swamp causeways from Grodno.

The Russian army that recaptured Przemyśl, operating as the right wing of the Russian north of Plock, is sweeping the Germans back in the region north of the Vistula.

The Miawa-Lypno battle is the most important engagement developing in the west. At the other extremity of the battle line two important offensive operations have been begun by the Czecho-Slovaks.

Southeast of Strzy, and around Rosnaw, the Russian drive has developed great momentum. The Austrians are retreating in disorder. The Austrian base at Kramo, southwest of Stanislaw, has been abandoned and there is evidence that the forces of the enemy that moved upon Stanislaw in their march toward Lemberg are preparing to fall back upon Lypno.

Gen. Ivanoff has begun a new movement against Czernowit, the Bukovina capital. The Russians have taken Sadagora, four miles north of Czernowit, and are waiting the arrival of artillery reinforcements before attempting to cross the Pruth to make an onslaught against Czernowit.

"Early on March 1 an attack preceded by a heavy bombardment made on a portion of our line was successfully repulsed. On our left a party of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry captured a German trench with great ease.

"After killing eleven of the occupants and driving off the remainder, the trench was captured. The advantage won by us in the Vosges during the past few days have been maintained, in spite of violent counter-attacks on the part of the enemy. The French losses were especially heavy during an attack yesterday at a point east of Celles.

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